

Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4 - Medieval Mysteries

Key Terms

Medieval Period	The period of time between 1066 and 1485, beginning with the Norman Conquest and ending with Henry VII's victory in the Battle of Bosworth.
Succession	The order of Kings and Queens.
Damsel in Distress	A female who is seen as weak and vulnerable that needs saving, usually by a man
Archbishop of Canterbury	The head of the Catholic Church in England.
Cathedral	A Cathedral is a large church ruled by an important member of the Church. A bishop or an Archbishop.
Tax	Money paid by normal people to the King or the government.
Revolt	Taking violent action towards a leader.

Key events in order

Henry I dies without an heir. Stephen and Matilda compete for the English Throne.



King Henry II's involvement in the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket creates problems for the monarchy.



King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta. This is the first time an English monarch has had to follow a set of rules.



The Black Death came to England in 1348 and within 2 years it had killed a 1/3 of the population.



The Peasants Revolt in 1381 due to an unpopular tax.



Key Figures

Matilda
As the first woman to fight for the English Throne, declaring herself 'Lady of the English', Matilda's legacy should not be forgotten.



Thomas Becket
Tensions between King Henry II and Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury resulted in his unfortunate murder.



King John
Ruling in the shadow of his brother Richard the Lionheart, John's mistakes led to the Magna Carta in 1215.



King Richard III
The last Medieval King of England was defeated in the Battle of Bosworth.



Key Fact

The Magna Carta is the most important document you may never have heard of. Its legacy has inspired liberty and freedom in many countries across the world today.

Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

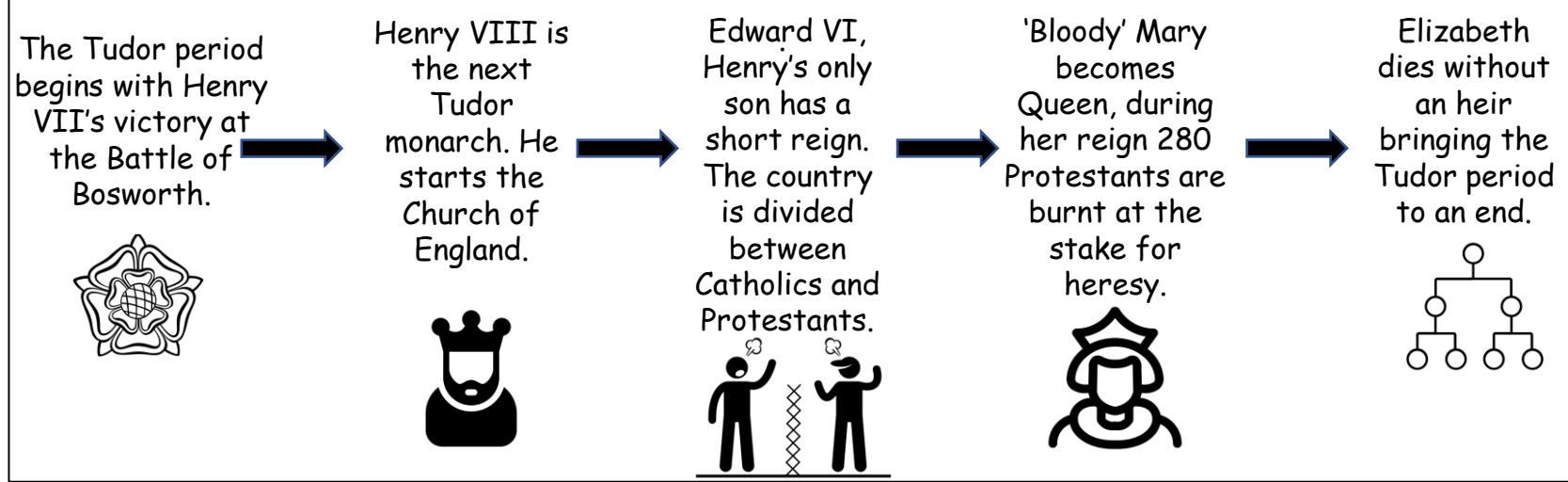
TC6	Historians will continue to investigate events throughout history as new information is uncovered as much of history is still a mystery to us
TC7	The Medieval period was a time of inequality between genders and social classes.
TC8	The Medieval period was a brutal time period involving a high number of wars, mysterious murders and mass deaths from diseases such as the Black Death.

Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 5 - Was the Tudor Period a religious rollercoaster?

Key Terms

Catholic Church	A type of Christianity, this was the main religion in England until the Tudor Period.
Protestant	A Protestant is a Christian who does not follow the Catholic Church.
Church of England	A Church started by Henry VIII during the Reformation. The head of the Church of England is the monarch.
Reformation	When England broke away from the Catholic Church by starting the Church of England.
Heresy	To go against the Church. This was a serious crime in Tudor England.
Golden Age	A Period of prosperity, wealth and development.

Key events in order



Why was there so much religious change?

Protestantism
Coming from the word 'protest' Protestantism began as a protest against the Catholic Church.
In 1517 Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of a Church in Wittenburg beginning the Protestant Reformation.



The Church of England
In 1536 Henry VIII brought Protestantism to England by starting the Church of England. He did this as it would make him more powerful and allow him to divorce his first wife Catherine of Aragon.



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC9	The development of the Church of England and other Protestant religions throughout Europe led to a decline in the power of the Roman Catholic Church.
TC10	The religious uncertainty in England during the Tudor period led to political, social, and religious instability.

Key Fact

King Henry VIII had six wives; Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr. Their fates follow the rhyme 'Divorced, Beheaded, Died, Divorced, Beheaded, Survived.'